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WILLIAM H. WILSON,
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W. WILLIAMS
KEY AT LAW.
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1859.

NOTICE.
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KADFORD CABOT, A.

KIRK ANDERSON'S

THE VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME I.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1859. 6354

NUMBER 26.

THE VALLEY TAN.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

KIRK ANDERSON.

TERMS:

Single copy for one year, \$8, invariably in advance.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

THE NEVADA TERRITORY.

The letter which is herewith submitted was addressed to Governor William Smith, who has charge of the bill providing for the organization of the Territory of Nevada; but as it may interest others, and give them an insight into the condition and purposes of the people praying for the establishment of the said Territory, I deem it proper that all the members of Congress should peruse it. It is, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—As you may need some facts not reported at length in the memorial, and other documents relating to the proposed Territory of Nevada, I herewith submit them:

The Mormons and anti-Mormons began the settlement of western Utah in the latter part of 1854. The former, however, succeeded, in 1855, in obtaining a numerical majority; and the Legislature of Utah, on being informed of this fact, organized the whole western part of the Territory under the name of Carson county, and Governor Young appointed Orson Hyde, the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, its Probate Judge. Soon after the Judge arrived, adventurers from California, as well as from the Atlantic States, settled in Carson and other valleys on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada for the purposes of mining, farming, and raising stock. As they increased very fast, the Mormons became alarmed, and they determined to expel them. They therefore ordered them to leave the country. Of course the Christians, or anti-Mormons, refused to do so. The Mormons assembled their forces, and attempted to expel them *vi et armis*. The anti-Mormons also organized and fortified themselves, with the view of defending their lives and property against their assailants. For two weeks both armies camped nearly in sight of each other without coming to a direct battle. By this time news had reached the miners in California of this state of affairs, and a large number had determined to cross the mountain and afford protection to the anti-Mormons. On hearing this, the Mormons became satisfied that unless they retraced their steps they would be driven themselves from the country, instead of the anti-Mormons. They therefore proposed a truce, and agreed that all should enjoy a common heritage in that part of the Territory.

The Mormons now became satisfied that the Christians not only could, but would occupy these fertile valleys, on the ground that they were the common property of the people of the United States. When the Legislature of Utah heard of this affair, that body, in violation of every constitutional right, repealed the county organization, recalled the probate judge, and removed all the county and court records to Salt Lake City, where they have ever since remained. Among these records were several indictments against certain persons for high crimes and misdemeanors. By this flagrant violation of all sacred, individual, collective and constitutional rights, the people of Western Utah were not only denied all legal protection to

life and property, but they were disfranchised. They have ever been unrepresented in the Utah Legislature, and in Congress. The history of our country presents no such a record of open defiance to the laws, and such cruelties to men under the forms of law.

For years the anti-Mormons have been applying both to the Territorial Legislature and to Congress for protection, without success. Their situation has ever been, and is still peculiarly unsafe and annoying. Recently a probate judge was surreptitiously appointed for Carson Valley, with the view of reorganizing the County of Carson, and thus extend over the people there the Mormon statutes of the Territory. The Judge, soon after he received his commission, undertook to force on an election of county officers. Enough of the anti-Mormons, however, turned out to defeat his purpose by the election of an opposite ticket, who, on being elected, refused to qualify because they were required to obey the Mormon statutes. The Judge has been notified that if he undertakes to enforce the Mormon statutes he will be resisted, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must.

They will not introduce, or permit others to introduce among them, the vices of that wicked, perverse and adulterous generation who have so long wielded the sceptre of authority in the Great Basin. They will not allow, with impunity, their wives and daughters to be kidnapped, dishonored and defiled; nor submit to laws made by such a people, nor allow themselves to be ruled by men who practice and uphold vices and crimes so revolting to the moral sense of the world; and if the Mormons persist in their present course, blood will flow. The only loyal people of Utah are oppressed, annoyed, and scandalized by a government intended by Congress, to secure them in their rights, and to protect them in their property; and while the present Territorial organization exists the Mormons, who have control of the Legislature, will never "let up on the Gentiles."

The only remedy for this unnatural war now raging between the Mormons and anti-Mormons in Utah is to be found in the immediate separation of these people, under two distinct governmental organizations. One thing is inevitable, the Mormons and anti-Mormons will never, and can never live together in peace under one Government. The conflicts which took place between them in Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, and which are now going on in Utah, ought to convince any intelligent man of the justice and truth of this declaration. Indeed, the Mormons themselves acknowledge it, and so long as they adhere to their belief—a belief founded upon their own Scriptures, that an absolute theocracy is the only government under which they can and should live, they never will be loyal to our own Government and countrymen, and hence their hostility to our institutions and people, and their inflexible devotion to their own.

In every State where the Mormons have lived it has cost the loyal people of the State thousands of dollars, as well as the loss of many lives, to compel them to obey the laws. In every instance they have resisted our laws, and in every state necessity demanded their expulsion. In Utah, while they were charged with the administration of the government and execution of the laws, they proved themselves not only traitors to our people, but treacherous to the Government, and openly rebelled against them and defied their authority; and it

cost the Federal Government millions to conquer them. They have still control of the Territory, and they are inflexibly bent upon subduing the anti-Mormons of western Utah; and if the latter are not separated from them and protected by law, it will require the expenditure of millions more to restore order in Utah. Congress can count the cost of delay in this matter while we will have the melancholy duty of burying our dead, as well as to measure the amount and value of the blood that is slain. The people of Nevada will never be conquered—never be ruled by the Mormons. Come what will, they will resist to the bitter end. They prefer death to dishonor; and the Government may choose which of these shall be meted out to them.

In addition to the above considerations—considerations which should, I believe, present conclusive and imposing evidence, sufficiently satisfactory to induce Congress to organize the Territory of Nevada—I may likewise mention others. While the people of western Utah have in the Mormons open and avowed enemies, they have likewise the savage Indian tribes to defend themselves against. Some of these tribes are professed Mormons, while others are under their influence. Many conflicts have taken place between the Christians and some of these tribes, as well as between the emigrants while crossing the plains to the north Pacific and the aforesaid savages, and there is no hope of establishing amicable relations with these Indian tribes until they are brought under other and better relations with the anti-Mormons of Utah. Peace does not reign in Utah, and never will, under the present order of things. Every officer—military and civil—every trader and merchant who has ever resided about Salt Lake City, in Eastern Utah, are unanimous in their judgment, that the peace and prosperity of western Utah can only be secured and maintained by the separation of Eastern from Western Utah.

The length of the proposed Territory of Nevada, north and south, is about six hundred miles, and the width, east and west, about four hundred and fifty miles. Its boundaries are based upon the conditions and necessities of the country. The population ranges, as far as I am able to judge, from fifteen to eighteen thousand souls. Towns and mining camps are springing up in almost every part of it. Some of them are very flourishing villages. The valleys are so fertile and inviting that even the want of governmental protection does not deter men from locating in them. Settlements extend for over two hundred miles north and south, and over one hundred miles east and west. Some of the best enclosed and cultivated farms on the north Pacific are in Nevada. Its metallic and mineral resources are immense; and as a stock-raising country, it is conceded by all who have ever seen it to be the finest on the American continent. All of the products of the earth peculiar to the temperate zone are grown there. All serial grains, vegetables, esculents, fruits, and even cotton, sugar, and tobacco, produce well in western Utah. All that is needed to give peace, plenty and prosperity to the country is a stable government, which will afford protection against domestic violence within, and give security against external enemies.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I can enter into no bargain or arrangement for omnibussing the Territories through Congress. The Territory of Nevada is suffering under peculiar affliction. The bill to organize it is in

advance of others. Let each one come up in order and be tested upon their merits. I am the friend of the frontiersmen, and of the Territories, but if Nevada is to be defeated or passed let it be upon her merits or demerits. If she is to be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets, let her sleep on, until other men and other times can do her justice. If an Erebus death is to be hers, then let her perish like some of the stars in the Great Vault have perished, leaving no trace behind. But, if she is to be saved and added to the many stars which now strengthen and adorn our country and its flag, then she will be obedient to the laws and loyal to the Union. When our common country shall call forth her sons to defend her honor and her rights, the people of Nevada will come forth. They will be ready and willing to meet the enemy on the beach and on the frontier, with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other. They will dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of liberty will become their graves, rather than permit a foreign enemy to contaminate the soil of our country. Can this be said of the Mormons? I think not. If we can protect our countrymen abroad, why should we not on our own soil?

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES M. CRANE,
Delegate elect from Nevada.
To Hon. WILLIAM SMITH.

Having read the above statement of Judge Crane, delegate from the proposed Territory of Nevada, I will state that, from my own observation, having resided in the Territory of Utah, for over three years, a portion of which time I was in Carson Valley, that I heartily concur with him, and fully endorse his statement in relation to the condition of things in western Utah, and seriously believe that the wants and necessities of the people of that portion of the Territory demand its immediate organization.

Geo. P. STILES,
Late Associate Justice for Utah.
A Horrible Deed.
[From the Cleveland National Democrat.]

A young woman, elegantly dressed and of prepossessing appearance, got aboard the Erie and Cleveland cars at the depot, Tuesday noon, just before they started, having no baggage except a satchel, which she placed upon the seat by her side. After the cars started she went into the ladies' saloon several times, and was in there when Mr. Murray, conductor on board the train, came around to collect the tickets. She appeared to be suffering with pain, and told him he would find her tickets in her satchel, which lay in the seat she had occupied. He went to the seat and found them as she had represented. Mr. Murray was succeeded by Conductor Haight, who proceeded with the train to Dunkirk, the woman remaining in the saloon of the car the most of the way. At Dunkirk Mr. Haight received a telegram from Erie, stating that a new-born babe had been found by the side of the track, about two miles east of Erie, and describing the woman Conductor Murray found in the saloon, whom it was conjectured was the unnatural mother, and who, to hide her shame, had attempted the destruction of her offspring, by hurling it from the cars. He returned a reply that the woman had departed on the N. Y. and E. road.

The child was found by a woman who was passing, and although the train was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an

hour, the child was alive when found. It was cared for in a proper manner, and was alive yesterday when Conductor Murray left Erie. No clue was obtained in regard to the name of the mother, and it is not known where she came from.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
Manufacture of Sorghum Molasses.

A subscriber sends us the following article, taken from some paper, he knows not what. It is a plain, practical statement of the value of the sorghum for molasses, and contains items of value respecting the manufacture. Large quantities of the sorghum will undoubtedly be grown this year, but those who desire to make sugar should grow the Imphee instead of the sorghum:

GENTLEMEN:—You requested me to inform you of my experience in the manufacture of the sorghum molasses, which I will endeavor to do.

The mill I purchased of you with the last improvement on it, I used with one horse; it is capable of grinding out three hundred gallons of juice per day, which will make thirty gallons of molasses. For boiling, I use a wooden box with sheet iron bottom, and three twelve gallon kettles put in a furnace with one flue. When we commenced making molasses, we used lime, blood, milk, eggs, and other things, for the purpose of clearing it, but found nothing equal to white ley, one pint to thirty gallons of juice; it will make, if managed properly, good molasses all the time. It will make good molasses without putting anything in it, but it is more trouble.

We made from twelve different lots of cane grown on different qualities of soil. That grown on common dry soil produced the best and most molasses. Any ground that will yield fifty bushels of corn to the acre is rich enough. Green cane will make good molasses, and cane that is beginning to sour will make good molasses by putting plenty of ley in it. The most of the cane we worked was mixed with broom corn. All who wish to cultivate it, should be careful to get pure seed; to keep it pure requires care, as it will mix if anywhere near.

We made six hundred and fifty gallons of good, thick molasses, and ground out a quantity of juice for others to make. I am satisfied that it will pay well for every family to raise at least half an acre; it is a sure crop, stands wet or dry weather well, and will yield two hundred gallons of molasses to the acre.

Three or four in each neighborhood should buy a mill; don't wait until your cane is ripe before you begin to fix, and then put up wooden rollers and lose one-third of the juice. Don't believe Holloway nor no other man that iron rollers have a tendency to darken the molasses. I have molasses made through cast iron that I will compare with any made through wooded rollers and brass kettles. I am satisfied there is no difference.

I weighed 80 stalks of cane, and found that they weighed 160 lbs., just 2 lbs. each. Out of these I pressed 123 lbs. of juice, which made 22 lbs. of molasses, or 2 gallons.

Owing to continued wet weather, we did not make sugar as we anticipated. I am satisfied that at the present price of labor, molasses can be made and sold at 40c per gallon. At present, in consequence of its scarcity, it commands a higher price.

In conclusion, I would say make mills, for everybody who can will raise sorghum next year.
Yours,
DANIEL CLARK.

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, EDITOR.

G. S. L. CITY, APRIL 26, 1859.

"And there have been more murders committed and more blood shed in the county, within the last eight months, than before, since its organization."

We clip the above from the *Church organ* of the 20th inst., and it is a piece of the whole which abounds in self-laudation, and hypocritically assumes what a good people we are.

After assuming that innumerable murders have been committed within a specified time, the very period when the "Gentiles" have been more numerous than heretofore, the Editor, although he does not say it, seeks to leave the impression that they are the offending parties. It is a species of deceit and chicanery peculiar to Mormonism, and so long practised that we are led to believe that they esteem falsehood a virtue when it can be made to suit their own purposes.

The facts, however, are not true, and we challenge their record to their proof.

We would not pretend to say there had not been many murders committed here within the last six months. God and the Church only know this, for the Hierarchy have a peculiar way of their own to dispose of offenders; and if the Editor will count them in, we, who are not posted in the premises, will at a venture coincide with him, for the inquisition is so mysterious in its operations, and its executions so silent that "outsiders" are not informed, until some bold man like Judge Cradlebaugh rips open its dark and damning deeds and exposes them to the gaze of the world.

But why, we ask, is crime limited to certain geographical boundaries of this "county," and thus set up the county of Great Salt Lake as the standard of morals for all the balance of the Territory, or is the *Organ* afraid to advance beyond its precincts, else by its tramp it should startle the affrighted ghosts of hundreds of men, women and even children, who have experienced the tender charities and mercies of the church by being butchered. It is a very tender subject, we should think, for them to broach; but backed by the power of the church which, through its new jury law, enables them to pack juries, both grand and traverse, they feel doubtless a little emboldened. The bloody record of the Parrish murder has already gone before the world. An investigation will doubtless be made of the wholesale slaughter at the Mountain Meadows, while crimes of equal magnitude, but not in so extensive a scale will, we are assured, be elicited, if there is power in the Federal authorities to do it—a slim chance to convict we admit—but then the facts can and will be established. The Church *Organ* should be very cautious how they claim all the virtue and piety, as they have done repeatedly within the last six or eight months, Pharisee-like; for if they would take our advice, they would rather be smiting their breasts like the publican of old, and calling upon God to have mercy upon them as sinners. As wickedness seems to have been charged upon a large and respectable portion of this Territory, the "Gentiles," not only by their press, but through their pulpit or platform at the Tabernacle, it may not be amiss for us to ask a few questions, although it will be considered impertinent when measured by the Mormon rule, "Mind your business."

But this is our business—it is the business of every independent journalist to expose crime no matter by whom committed; to aid in bringing offenders to justice and thus do all in his power to reform society and thus establish a more pure and healthy social and political organization. As the church by its vauntings and boasts has almost challenged the record, in addition to the Mountain Meadow massacre, already referred to, and which they thought of not sufficient importance to notice, we would, in addition to what we have heretofore published, ask in relation to the following, because we have received several letters from friends of the slaughtered, one of which appears in our columns to-day. We ask, then, for information if nothing else, as follows:

The murder in the fall of 1857 of John and Thomas Aiken, Honesty Jones, Mr. Eichard and another gentleman, residents of Mariposa county, Cal., who came to this place on business connected with the army. Of this party one was killed in this city and his body thrown into the Jordan. The other four were taken South and two of them were murdered between Nephi (Salt creek settlement) and Fillmore, by a party of white Indians, who attacked them on the road, the other two having made their escape from the murderers of their companions fled back to Nephi, where they were also killed.

The murder of two Irishmen, teamsters, who were discharged at Fort Bridger, from the employ of Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell, and who attempted to make their way through here to California. These were killed 4 miles below Fillmore city.

The murder by a bishop of one of his wives last spring, because she had apostatized, who it is said, cut her throat as she knelt at his feet imploring him to spare her life.

The murder of Jacob Lance, at Lehi, who having apostatized, was very much feared by the church authorities. He was imprisoned at Lehi, upon a false pretence just as he was starting for California, and that night was killed whilst held in confinement by a strong guard.

The murder of — Yates, a mountaineer, taken prisoner near the camp of the army on Ham's Fork, in the fall of 1857, and murdered in Echo Canyon by one of the party who held him as a prisoner.

Also the castration of — Lewis by a party, including a bishop of one of the southern settlements, who were bringing him up towards this city as a prisoner, and of — who was castrated in — the same season.

These two latter are still living in a condition, in comparison, to which death would have been a blessing. One of these was lately at Camp Floyd. The other lives in a hole in the ground near one of the settlements San Pete Valley, and is perfectly crazy.

These questions are pertinent no matter by whom committed, whether Indian, Gentile or Mormon, and deserve the severest punishment. Let those who know speak out, for blood, although its crimson tongue may be stifled now will eventually speak in thunder tones, as sure as "murder will out" or Heaven has vengeance.

MAIL OBSTRUCTIONS, SNOW, &c.—Two Eastern mails arrived here on Sunday, making up all that are now due.

They could not come through Weber Valley, as Weber river was very high and altogether impracticable, as this stream has to be crossed in its tortuous course some fifteen or twenty times, upon which and in the canyons the snow has drifted to an enormous depth, the mules very frequently going clean out of sight, packs and all. In addition to this they soon gave out, and the men became snow blind.

Fortunately, Mr. Dotson and a party went out on Saturday to break a trail across the mountain, where they met Mr. Waters, an agent, coming to this city, who informed them of the situation of the mail party. Relief was at once sent them by Mr. Dotson from his party, rude sleighs were constructed, and the mail bags drawn to the top of the mountain, and from there snaked down with ropes. As the trail has now been partly broken, we have every reason to believe that the mail will come in regularly hereafter, unless detained by high water.

The company certainly have had obstacles of great magnitude to contend against and overcome, and they done all that men could do. The winter has been a long, cold and bitter one.

CALIFORNIA MAIL.—This enterprising Company seem every trip to be running against time, and that veritable gentleman we see in the almanac with long flowing hair and who carries a scythe and an hour glass, seems in a fair way to be beaten. The last mail came rolling into the City 10 days and 5 hours out from California, being about 5 days inside of schedule time. This is tall travelling but they say they can make taller, which we do not doubt in the least.

We have had several days of fine weather and it is comparatively good at present, the air being a little chilly. Spring however has fairly opened and everybody is gardening, while the farmers are as busy as bees. The prospects for a good wheat crop are exceedingly fine; the grass is growing and the cattle fattening, while everything betokens a good and abundant return to the industrious husbandman. By the bye speaking of crops we believe and are informed by those who know, that on an average this valley is the best wheat growing region on the Continent.

Lieut. JOHN BENNETT, U. S. A., died at Brownsville, Texas, on the 24th of February, 1859.

We learn that peace and order reigns in Provo, except occasionally when an unarmed government teamster after forage gets in there, when their breasts are instantaneously fired with patriotism and chivalry, and by a concentrated effort they give him fits. Our southern neighbors are as spunky as mice and as has been illustrated in the court *exodus* equally as nimble.

We have heard it intimated that it is the custom of the church whenever they want to rid themselves of bad elders, without resorting to violent means, the Conference politely gives them a call to go on a mission, a species of exile which, while it relieves them from their presence at home, is not the most complimentary or besetting way to propagate even Mormonism.

Duck shooting is now the "card" in the "environs" of this city. Large numbers of these "feathered insect" are brought in every day. As soon as we are able to "stand erect on our pastern joints," we intend, with the aid of a shot gun, which somebody will doubtless give us, or which somebody will doubtless loan us, to dissect a few of them to see what they are made of.

LARGE STOCKS.—There will be more goods thrown into this market this season than was ever known in any previous year. Take those that have already arrived from California, and the immense trains groaning almost under the weight of merchandise that will be in from the East, and some estimate may be formed of the value of this market.

Among the first trains that will come in from the Eastward will be those of John M. Hockaday & Co., and Livingston, Kinkead & Co., both of which are well up on the road; and if the present pleasant weather continues, these two trains will shortly roll in. The effect of this large supply will be a reduction in the prices from that of last season; another thing the demand will not be so great as last year, from the fact that the former difficulties in this Territory had checked trade, and the people last season required a two years' supply, when now they only require one.

Two men who gave their names as Thomas Pender and Ernest Chaudet, were Monday evening arrested by the U. S. Marshal Dotson, charged with stealing two government animals. They crossed the Jordan bridge after dark to come into the city, although they had previously been "spotted" and were nailed. They acknowledged that the two animals they were riding belonged to the government, but said that they were in the employ, one a teamster and the other in the quartermaster's department. The thing however was too transparent and they were sent to camp this (Tuesday) morning. They also said they had come a short distance from above Tooele City, near which is one of the government herd grounds.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Loud, Hosmer & Co.'s wholesale Store. Country merchants and others will do well to give them a call and obtain great bargains.

Important from Washington.

The Question Decided against an Extra Session.

The President, after several days consideration of the subject in Cabinet Council, has concluded to dispense with an extra session of Congress. This decision being the result of deliberations limited to the financial embarrassments of the Post Office Department, caused by the failure of the appropriations from Congress, required for the support of this important service, it is evident that the question of an extra session, touching the critical complications of the affairs of Mexico and Central America, is still subject to the developments and exigencies which may arise from day to day during the next three or four months.

The administration, it thus appears, has determined to assume the heavy task of weathering the storm without any appropriations for the postal service, with deficient financial resources in other respects; and without any authority or encouragement from Congress to interpose for the maintenance of our rights, or the redress of our wrongs, whatever may be the provocations or invitations that may be given us touching Mexico, Central America or Cuba. We presume that in this decision the President has been, to a great extent, controlled by the distressed and pitiful condition of the poor chopfallen democratic party. With all the efforts and plots of the factious leaders and President makers of the party of the last two years to break down his administration, Mr. Buchanan is still inclined to the exercise of forgiveness and charity. He is under no obligations to the party, he has no favors to ask, nothing to fear from it, and very little to expect; but as an extra session would probably be to the party the last parcel which breaks the camel's back.

Half of our volume being out this number, we wish those who have only subscribed for six months, to send word immediately whether they want their papers continued.

"STAR" OFFICE, Mariposa, Cal.,
March 26, 1859.

KIRK ANDERSON, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—Having had some little acquaintance with you while you were connected with the *Missouri Republican* in St. Louis, and having myself had intimations (while in Utah in November, 1857) made to me that certain persons then in Salt Lake City would be murdered, I have been requested by a friend to write to you or some other reliable person (now in Utah) to obtain, if possible, the particulars in regard to the murder and the disposition made of the bodies.

The circumstances, as far as I know, are about as follows:—Two brothers, Thomas and John Aiken, well known throughout the southern portion of this State; A. J. Jones, commonly known in this State as "Honesty Jones," and three other men (names unknown), left this State in the latter part of the summer of 1857, to join the army in Utah, as they supposed the army would be there by the time they would. In Carson Valley, they fell in with the Mormons, who were going to the city, in accordance with Brigham's call. With these Mormons they traveled to the Goose Creek Mountains, where, hearing of the hostility of the Mormons, and consequent halt of the army on Ham's Fork, they left the Mormons with whom they had been traveling, and, to avoid trouble and delay, cut across, with the intention of leaving Ogden City to their right, and reaching the army without delay or difficulty.

As soon as they had left camp, the Mormons dispatched a messenger, post haste to Brigham, to let him know that these men were passing. His Majesty sent a body of men to cut them off; they were arrested, without resistance, and brought down to the city. I was in G. S. L. City at the time. The first night they were brought in they were kept in the Social Hall; and after that they were kept up stairs in the house next above Townsend's Hotel, on the same side of the street. (If I mistake not, there was a saddler's shop in the basement.)

I left Salt Lake City, in company with Wm. Bell (of the firm of Livingston, Kinkead & Co.), Ray (of Gilbert & Gerrish), Horace Clark, and Wm. Huntington, of Springville, as guides, Wilson and others; I left on the 7th of Nov., and I think the Aiken prisoners had been in the city about ten days. It was intimated to me, by Mormons, that these men would be murdered. I asked one Mormon (whose name I remember) why he thought so; and if any of these men had ever abused Mormons in California or elsewhere. He said one of them had; "besides," said he, "they have got \$8,000 in money, and several first-rate animals, all of which we stand very much in need of, just at this time."

But to return to the subject. When we left the city, it was not known publicly what disposition would be made of the prisoners; but strange as it may appear, before we reached San Bernardino, we heard that these men were killed, and also heard where they were killed; and to this day I do not know how, when or where the report got into our camp; but certain it is, that the next mail from Utah corroborated the report in every particular.

The report was, that they were surprised and killed by the Indians, just as they were preparing to camp at Chicken Creek, near the Sevier River; four of them killed dead on the spot, and two escaped, badly wounded, and reached Salt Creek, where they died of their wounds the next day. It was also reported that Brigham discharged them, on condition that they would abandon the idea of going to the army, and return to California, and assuring them that they would have no difficulty in getting here. They must have been murdered about the 16th of November, 1857.

The widow of Andrew J. Jones ("Honesty Jones") has written to an acquaintance in this county to know the fate of her husband. She wishes to know if he was buried—if he was one of the two who reached Salt Creek—or whether or not he was left upon the plains, his flesh to be torn by the wolves, and his bones to bleach in the sunshine. His children (of whom an interesting group now mourn the untimely loss of their long-absent father) also express the most feeling anxiety to know what disposition was made of the body of their father. And as a relative of Jones has recently died, leaving him heir to a handsome fortune, it will probably become necessary to establish the fact that he is dead, in order that his widow and children may receive the benefit of his worldly goods.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you on this subject, because I believed you would do all in your power to obtain the information so earnestly solicited by the disconsolate widow of a most excellent, but unfortunate man.

Perhaps you could obtain the information from the Indian Agent. Or if he has yet done so, you will confer a favor by getting to him the propriety of examining into this massacre.

Your co-operation is earnestly solicited. Yours most respectfully,

J. I.

P.S.—If you wish it, I will give you particulars about the scene of the massacre of the Mountain Meadows, as I passed the ground a few weeks after the whole murder was committed; and as none of the body of emigrants escaped to tell the tale, and the only evidence we will ever have be circumstantial—I think I can give you, exclusively, to every unbiased mind, the greatest portion of that company's grants were killed by white men—it was the most cruel, cold-blooded, treacherous wholesale murder that the dark catalogue of crime.

I have "notes and observations" taken down on the Meadows, together with conversations held with different Mormons on the subject, which would probably be interesting to Americans, and which, confident, would cause great surprise among the faintly murderers.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

I remain, &c.,

G. S. L. CITY, April 15,

EDITOR VALLEY TAN.—

Having been a resident of this Territory for some time, and consequently seeing and hearing much, to prove at least, to my satisfaction that a great many of the reports circulation in the States and elsewhere, touching this peculiar people, are unquestionably true, that prejudice often causes men to allow his thoughts to run out of the channel, but when prejudice gets so far as to instill into the minds of the leaders of a people like the Mormons, that it is essentially necessary for the future welfare of a man's soul to rob him of his substance, under the peculiar name of tithing, and then if he differs with them in any of their religious views, to deliberately murder him, then it is time for such officers as our government has been pleased to send, to discharge their duty as they have commenced it, fairly and faithfully. The only fault being with government, that such officers, with such escort, were not sent ago.

There are no doubt a great many in the community who have read a letter in the Territorial Enterprise, from a person in this city, styling himself Erin, in behalf of the Mormons. Who is there, unacquainted with the Mormons, who would not have been why surely there is no righteous man among the Mormon leaders? But alas! it is a game amongst them, to plead loyalty and obedience when they can't help it.

Now, if the editor of the Enterprise right in his surmises, as to who Erin is, I think he knows) this Erin showed himself ally nicely and obedience to a nicely: he had an ocular, and an auricular demonstration of it. Such men as Erin, who are first to treat for peace, and good will for people, ought to be the first amongst people to practice that peace and good they now sue for. He says, "we have here to the United States laws, or have we resisted proper authority?" United States laws adhered to! (heaven the mark) Parrish murder trial ranks conspicuous. "When have we resisted proper authority?" Oh, Echo Canyon, thou art a tale unfold.

But allow me to introduce a little by way of a good:

(To the good old tune of Duda.)

Then let us be on hand,
By Brigham Young to stand;
And if our enemies do appear
We'll drive them from the land.

Well now it has struck me very many a time, that I am a Gentile, and I stay round here. But is it Mormonism that allows it? Is it the liberty of country, which is every where respected, allows it?

I would answer in the language of Lovengood, nary time. There are a hundred acres of land in this mountain country, that have been cultivated with attention, the fruits thereof are as palatable to the saints scattered among the proprietors of the two farms, being in favor of the drill-farming for crops, withstanding they answer the purpose were intended for.

One of these farms is situated about fifty miles south-west, the other about a hundred and ten east. The proximity of these gentle farms to Zion, render it very sary on account of trade, to have that in all things, which were unknown to before, at least since the reign of Mormonism.

Hoping that you may still continue to light to the unenlightened gentiles,

I remain yours,

We have the death of Captain Masterpiece on Monday was born, and a shire, entered the 6th Infantry, J. I.

Lieut. 2nd Inf. A. Q. M., Dec. 19th inst., w. funeral procession at 4 o'clock, and playing solemn corte, a full command. The coffin was placed on a hearse, and covered with the national flag.

The pall bearing the Lieut. Sc. F. Clarke, Col. Director; Lieut. Q. M.; Capt. P. Simpson, Top. each side the c.

Next in order black velvet, white ribbons, &c.

His brother, Mr. Tracy, with chief mourners, which privates of the 5th Infantry, and non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 2nd Infantry, procession closing with Col. Crossman, Morrison, Col. Eastman, &c., seventy.

Capt. Simpson most impressive. Notwithstanding the evening of the citizens believe we are the largest funeral in the Territory. This morning, G. 10th Infy, camp for Santa Cruz, under the command of Lieut. Brooks, Webb, 5th Infy, &c.

The New V Seasonable

We continue latest news. Residents of the Territory to the newly among the R. western frontiers. Territorial Enterprise, letters which on the subject of attention a fortune from.

We know repeated ex from the Fr within a month reports, near a gold region once a plausible gold country useless to attack which rection. We undertake the turning up the c and misfortune.

There will be a general of Kansas a doubt; that a good thing from the our Fonten establishmen settlements,

LIBRARY

CAMP FLOYD, U. T.,
21st April, 1859.

We have the painful duty of announcing the death of Capt. George H. Paige, Asst. Quarter Master U. S. Army, which took place on Monday last. The late Capt. P. was born, and appointed from New Hampshire, entered the army as Bvt. 2nd Lieut., 6th Infantry, July 1st, 1848; promoted 2nd Lieut., 2nd Infy., March 10, 1849, and 1st Lieut., February 23rd, 1852; appointed A. Q. M., December 26th, 1856.

He was buried at Camp Floyd on Tuesday, the 19th inst., with full military honors; the funeral procession, which started from Headquarters at 4 o'clock, p.m., was headed by the band and field music of the 7th Infantry, playing solemn music; next a Captain's escort, a full company of 84 men, 7th Infy., under command of Capt. Potter.

The coffin was borne on a caisson, neatly fitted up as a hearse, and drawn by six horses appropriately decorated. The coffin was covered with black velvet and wrapped in the national flag, as is usual on such occasions.

The pall bearers, six in number, consisting of Lieut. Schunk, Ordnance Corp.; Capt. J. F. Clarke, C. S., Dr. Williams, Medical Director; Lieut. Tyler, 2nd Drags; Disb'g Q. M.; Capt. P. T. Turnley, A. Q. M.; Capt. Simpson, Top'l Eng'r; walked in order on each side the coffin.

Next in order came his charger, dressed in black velvet, tastefully ornamented with ribbons, his boots reversed in the stirrups.

His brother, Mr. Christopher Paige, and Mr. Tracy, with four other gentlemen as chief mourners, followed the hearse; after which privates and non-commissioned officers of the 5th Infy., privates and non-commissioned officers of the 10th Infy.; privates and non-commissioned officers of the 7th Infy.; and privates and non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Dragoons and Batteries; the procession closing with the officers of the command, including Genl. A. S. Johnston, Col. Crossman, Col. C. F. Smith, Col. P. Harrison, Col. Howe, Major Lynde, Major Eastman, &c., &c., numbering upwards of seventy.

Capt. Simpson read the burial service in a most impressive manner.

Notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the evening from the dust, a great number of the citizens accompanied the procession.

We believe we are safe in stating it was the largest funeral which has ever taken place in the Territory.

This morning Co. E, 2nd Dragoons, Co. G, 10th Infy., and Co. G, 5th Infy., left camp for Santa Clara to meet the Paymaster, under the command of Capt. Campbell, 2nd Dragoons.

Capt. Cummings, 10th Infy., Lieut. Brooks, 7th Infy., Lieut. Lewis, and Webb, 5th Infy., also accompanied the expedition.

DRAMA.

The New Western Gold Fever.

Seasonable Warning to Emigrants.

We continue the publication of the latest news received from our correspondents of the Far West, in reference to the newly discovered gold fields among the Rocky Mountains, along the western frontiers of Nebraska and Kansas Territories; and to the first of the letters which we publish this morning on the subject, we would invite the special attention of all parties anticipating fortune from a trip to these new diggings.

We know, from the experience of repeated examples, and particularly from the Fraser river furore—which, within a month from the first authentic reports, nearly depopulated the substantial gold region of California—that when a plausible hue and cry of a new gold country is raised it is perfectly useless to attempt to arrest the general rush which is sure to follow in that direction. We shall not, therefore, undertake the useless experiment of showing up the cruel losses, disappointments and misfortunes which are sure to follow a general stampede to the wild and inhospitable region in question; but a reasonable seasonable advice to the hopeful emigrant may, perhaps, save thousands from the clutches of the sharpers and speculators who are lying in wait for their prey.

There will be an immense emigration to the Pike's Peak and contiguous gold States this spring, from the Western States and from the eastern settlements of Kansas and Nebraska, there can be no doubt; that various parties will make a good thing of it is morally certain; but from the broad hints thrown out by our Fontenelle correspondent, we apprehend that the provision and clothing establishments at the outfitting frontier settlements, and the town lot speculators

in lithographic cities, in the mining region, will be apt to carry off the lion's share of the spoils.

In round numbers, the Pike's Peak and contiguous gold washings are a thousand miles west of our present frontier white settlements, and in the midst of a perfect wilderness of mountains. Excepting a few cattle, and such game as buffaloes, bears, deer, horses, &c., all the provisions for the miners in this wilderness, for the first season, at least, must be transported over this interval of a thousand miles. Thus, from the experience of the War Department in the late Utah campaign, the subsistence of the gold digger among the Rocky Mountains during the coming summer will hardly be less than from three to five dollars a day.

We should not be surprised if the rush during this season, now about to open, to these Rocky Mountain washings, were to embrace an aggregate of two hundred thousand emigrants. The late revolution has left the financial affairs of the great West in a very disordered condition; and thousands of men, of all pursuits, thus ruined or embarrassed, will be off for these new and comparatively convenient gold fields. The general exodus will comprehend all sorts of speculators and sharpers; and to guard against their extortions the bona fide miners should organize into companies, and provide for their own subsistence, at least for a month or so, among the mines. At the end of that time they will have discovered whether it is best to remain or return. It would be well, also, for the early mining companies to take out with them seeds and roots for cultivation; for thus, even during the first season, some very profitable returns may be made, especially from potatoes, beans, peas, onions, buckwheat, &c.

Among the little valleys and parks of the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, in the midst of this new mining region, there are many places well adapted to agriculture; and this whole region, for grazing purposes, is scarcely excelled. Doves of cattle and sheep, therefore, may be safely taken out, and in view of the general emigration foreshadowed they will pay a handsome profit to all concerned, but particularly if the mines should prove to be as rich and extensive as they have been described. The great danger to be guarded against in the outset is the dearth of provisions; and where thousands have to be fed, and where nothing of subsistence exists, and nothing is produced, a thousand miles of transportation will augment the cost of provisions to the point of starvation.

Perhaps during this coming summer the resources may be developed in these new gold fields, and the population established for a powerful and prosperous State among the Rocky Mountains. If so, the route of the Pacific Railroad will be fixed, and the consummation of that great enterprise will cease to be regarded as an impossible or a distant event. The importance of the consequences, therefore, which will follow the substantial confirmation of the flattering reports received concerning these new gold fields cannot be over-estimated. Commercially and politically the results will be of the greatest magnitude to this country and to the world at large. On the other hand, if it should turn out that these Rocky Mountain gold washings are too poor to pay expenses, we fear that the tales of suffering and destitution which followed the last summer's rush from California to Fraser river will sink into insignificance compared with the starving thousands of this impending crusade.

The great question of the richness or poverty of these new mines has still to be solved. The immense emigration about to move forward will soon work out the solution; and in view of reckless speculators and land sharks of all sorts, already in motion from St. Louis to Cherry Creek it would be well, we say, for the emigrant, before going out to provide for the possible necessity of a return before the next winter, with a smaller allowance of gold than the amount which he may have carried to the field of his labors.

PHILIP BARTON KEY, the victim of the late terrible tragedy in Washington, had an elder brother, who was killed many years ago, in a duel, by Midshipman Sherburne, of New Hampshire. Key's wife, who is dead, was a Miss Swan, of Baltimore. Her marriage came near causing a duel between her husband and Colonel May, of Mexican War notoriety, the latter alleging that Key had unfairly supplanted him in the ady's affections.

Army Intelligence.

The President of the United States ordered a general court martial to assemble at Charleston, S. C., on the 26th instant, for the trial of Surgeon Bernard M. Byrne, Medical Department, United States Army. The court is composed of the following members:—

Brigadier General Churchill, Brevet Colonel May, Brevet Colonel Waite, Brevet Colonel Dimick, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Walker, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, Lieutenant Colonel Crittenden, Major Nicholls, and Captain Samuel Jones as Judge Advocate.

Captain Allen's company (K) Second regiment United States Artillery; has been ordered by the War Department from Fort Hamilton to Plattsburg Barracks, Lake Champlain.

Captain Z. B. Tower, corps of Engineers, has been granted a leave of absence for twelve months, with permission to go beyond the United States.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 24, 1859.

1. The Secretary of War desires it to be announced to the army that, as the object of the act of August 16, 1856, in holding out the inducement of a more permanent appointment, was to procure the services of a more competent body of hospital stewards, no soldier nor citizen must henceforth be recommended to him for appointment under that act, who is not known to be temperate, honest, and in every way reliable, as well as sufficiently intelligent, and skilled in pharmacy, for the proper discharge of the responsible duties likely to be devolved upon him.

And as the act of July 5, 1838, section 12, which authorizes the payment of soldiers employed as temporary stewards, is still in force, and fairly provides for the current exigencies of the service, at the same time that it affords the means for a careful probation of all soldiers detailed as hospital stewards, who may be ambitious of one day deserving permanent appointment, the Secretary wishes it to be known that he will in future only bestow the latter in cases of special merit.

2. Hospital stewards appointed by the Secretary of War, whenever stationed in places whence no post return is made to the Adjutant General's office, or when on furlough, will at the end of every month report themselves by letter to the Adj. Gen'l and Surgeon General, as well as to the Medical Director of the Military Department in which they may be serving; to each of whom they will also report each new assignment to duty or change of station ordered in their case, noting carefully the number, date and source of the order directing the same. They will likewise report monthly, when on furlough, to the medical officer in charge of the hospital to which they are attached.

3. All Hospital stewards, appointed by the Secretary of War, who are now in service, will, immediately on the receipt of this order, report by letter, to the Adjutant General and to the Surgeon General, their present station, and the number, date and source of the order under which they are acting.

By order of the Secretary of War,
S. COOPER, Adj't Gen'l.

By direction of the War Department a board of officers will assemble at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on the 5th inst., to examine into a system of evolution for Mounted Riflemen when acting as skirmishers, prepared by Lieutenant Maury, Mounted Rifles.

The Board is further directed to report fully upon the merits of this system of instruction, and give their opinion as to its adaptation to the particular corps for which it is designed.

The Board will consist of the following officers:—Lieutenant Colonel Crittenden, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Porter and Lieutenant Maury.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1859.

Promotions in the army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of "general orders" No. 15, of December 10, 1858:

I. PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. John G. Barnard, to be a Major, December 13, 1858, vice Smith, deceased.

First Lieutenant Wm. H. C. Whiting, to be Captain, December 13, 1858, vice Barnard, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James B. McPherson, to be First Lieutenant, December 13, 1858, vice Whiting, promoted.

Brevet Lieutenant Edward P. Alexander, to be second lieutenant, October 10, 1858, vice N. F. Alexander, deceased.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry M. Roberts, to be second lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1858, vice McPherson, promoted.

Ordnance Department.—Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles C. Lee, to be second lieutenant, December 20, 1858, the date of Captain Brereton's resignation.

First Regiment of Dragoons.—Second Lieutenant Alfred B. Chappin, to be first lieutenant, January 6, 1859, vice Orren Chapman, deceased. (Company B.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Leroy Napier, jr., to be second lieutenant, January 6, 1859, vice Chappin, promoted. (Company K.)

First Regiment of Artillery.—Captain Erasmus D. Keyes, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, October 12, 1858, vice Taylor, deceased.

Third Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant George P. Andrews, to be Captain, October 12, 1858, vice Keyes, promoted to first artillery. (Company M.)

First Lieutenant John H. Lendrum, to be captain, December 2, 1858, vice Loeser, resigned. (Company I.)

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Saunders, to be first lieutenant, October 12, 1858, vice Andrews, promoted. (Company F.)

Second Lieutenant Henry V. De Hart, to be first lieutenant, December 3, 1858, vice Lendrum, promoted. (Company M.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Augustus G. Robinson, of the fourth artillery, to be second lieutenant, October 12, 1858, vice Saunders, promoted. (Company I.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward R. Warner, of the first artillery, to be second lieutenant, December 3, 1858, vice De Hart, promoted. (Company I.)

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Dixon S. Miles, of the third Infantry, to be Colonel, January 19, 1859, vice Lee, deceased.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Major Electus Backus to be lieutenant colonel, January 19, 1859, vice Miles, promoted to second Infantry.

Captain Caleb C. Sibley, of the fifth Infantry, to be major, January 19, 1859, vice Backus, promoted.

First Lieutenant Henry D. Clitz, to be captain, December 6, 1858, vice Ward, deceased. (Company E.)

Second Lieutenant Alexander McD. McCook, to be first lieutenant, December 6, 1858, vice Clitz, promoted. (Company G.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Bell, to be second lieutenant, December 6, 1858, vice McCook, promoted. (Company D.)

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieutenant Augustus H. Seward, to be captain, January 19, 1859, vice Sibley, promoted to the third Infantry. (Company E.)

Second Lieutenant Alex. Chambers, to be first lieutenant, January 19, 1859, vice Burns, who vacates his regiment commission. (Company E.)

Second Lieutenant Lucius L. Rich, to be first lieutenant, January 19, 1859, vice Seward, promoted. (Company F.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Bryan M. Thomas of the eighth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, January 19, 1859, vice Chambers, promoted. (Company I.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, to be second lieutenant, January 19, 1859, vice Rich, promoted. (Company F.)

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieutenant Asa B. Cary, of the Sixth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 22, 1859, vice O'Conner, resigned. (Company E.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieutenant Thomas G. Pitcher, to be captain, October 19, 1858, vice Wood, deceased. (Company I.)

Second Lieutenant Wm. Craig, to be first lieutenant, October 19, 1858, vice Pitcher, promoted. (Company D.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Royal T. Frank, of the fifth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 19, 1858, vice Craig, promoted. (Company E.)

II.—CASUALTIES.

Resigned (2).—Captain Lucien Loeser, Third artillery, December 3d, 1858. Captain Thomas J. Brereton, Ordnance Department, December 20, 1858.

Commission Vacated under the Seventh Section of the Act of June 18, 1846.

By First Lieutenant William W. Burns, Fifth Infantry, Commissary of subsistence—his regimental commission (only) January 19, 1859.

Died (6).—Colonel Francis Lee, Second Infantry, at St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 19, 1859.

Brevet Colonel John L. Smith, Major Corps of Engineers, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1858.

Captain James N. Ward, Third Infantry, at St. Anthony, Minnesota, Dec. 6, 1858.

First Lieutenant Orren Chapman, First Dragoons, at St. Louis Mo. Jan. 6, 1859.

Second Lieutenant Junius B. Roane, Fourth, Artillery at Brooklyn, Iowa; Feb. 10, 1859.

Second Lieutenant Sardine P. Reed, Tenth Infantry, at West Point, New York, Feb. 5, 1859.

III. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies to which they succeeded, in the natural course of promotion. Should a different assignment, however, have since been made, by competent authority, it will take precedence of the former.

IV. The Officers promoted will join their proper stations and companies without delay, unless on detached service, acting under special instructions, or on leave of absence, when they will so report, by letter, to the commanders of their respective corps, regiments and posts.

By order of the Secretary of War,
S. COOPER Adjutant General.

The Farnham House Re-opened.

ELIJAH ABLE has rented the premises favorably known as the "Farnham House," 24 South street, 12th Ward, about three blocks east of Radford, Cabot & Co.'s Store, where he designs keeping a First Class

BOARDING HOUSE, and solicits the patronage of the public.

Board and Lodging, per week,	\$11 00
" " " " " " " "	9 00
" " " " " " " "	2 00
" " " " " " " "	75
Supper, Lodging and Breakfast	1 50
Good stabling and carriage on the premises.	
Payment required in advance.	25-30

NEW GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

LOUD, HOSMER & CO., OF SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE now receiving and opening one of the largest and well selected STOCK OF GOODS

ever brought to this city. Their selections were made by one well acquainted with the wants of this market, and they are offering inducements to dealers to make their purchases from them, that cannot fail to be satisfactory. Their stock consists in part of

FALL RIVER, MERRIMACK AND COCHICO PRINTS, DRILLINGS, SHEETINGS, DEMINS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTING, DE LAINES, ALPACCA, &c. &c.

TEAS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS of the best quality, all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

LOUD, HASMER & CO. SALT LAKE CITY, April 25, 1859. 26-1m

DRUGS! CHEMICALS!! PERFUMERIES.

Spring & Summer Trade of 1859.

ALEX. LEITCH, MARBLE BUILDING,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TAKES pleasure in inviting attention to his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PURE RE-AGENTS, and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

of which he has a very full and varied assortment, and of the best and purest quality. He would also direct the attention of the Profession to his unusually large Stock of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

selected with care, and made by the most eminent manufacturers, and with all the latest improvements.

He would commend to the notice of those in search of

TOILETTE ARTICLES,

including every variety, English and French, to his assortment of

PERFUMERIES,

ELEGANT EXTRACTS, POMADES AND SOAPS.

He has replenished his Establishment with a large supply of the choicest

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN.

And is also prepared to fill all orders for

Congress and other Mineral Waters,

of which he is the sole Agent for St. Louis.

His stock of MEDICINE CHESTS and SADDLE BAGS is large, and has been selected with special reference to the

PIKE'S PEAK TRADE, AND THE PLAINS.

26-1f

KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.

PAT'S EVASIVE ANSWER.—Patrick O'Neil, before he became joined in the 'holy bonds of hemlock' with Bridget, was in the service of Father Conneley. One day the priest expected a call from a Protestant minister, and he wished some excuse to get rid of him. So calling Patrick he proceeded to give him some instructions.

'Patrick,' said he, 'if that minister comes here to-day, I don't wish to see him.'

'Yis, yer riverence.'

'Make some excuse and send him off.'

'What shall I tell him?'

'Tell him I am not at home.'

'Would yer have me tell him a lie, yer riverence?'

'No, Patrick, but get rid of him in some way—give him an evasive answer.'

'An evasive answer, is it? I will do it.'

'You understand me, Patrick?'

'Av course, yer riverence.'

The matter thus arranged, Father Conneley retired to his library, and Patrick went about his duties. About dusk in the afternoon, the priest came out of his room, and found Patrick in unusually good spirits.

'Well, Patrick, did the minister call to-day?'

'Yis, sir.'

'And did you get rid of him?'

'I did, sir.'

'Did he ask if I was in?'

'He did, sir.'

'And what did you say to him?'

'I gave him an evasive answer.'

'An evasive answer, Patrick?'

'Yis, yer riverence.'

'And what did you say to him?'

'He axed me was ye in, and I towld him was his grandmother a monkey!'

ARTEMUS WARD ON MORAL EXHIBITIONS.—I'm travelin' with a tent which is better nor hira'n' halls. My show consists of a series of wax works, a panetamy called a Grand Movin' Diorama of the War in the Crymear, comic songs and the Cangaroo, which last little cuss continues to conduct himself in the most outrageous style. I started out to make my entertainment a great Moral Exhibition, but I'm compelled to sware so much at that air infernal Cangaroo that I'm afraid this desine will be frustrated to some extent.

And while speaking of morality reminds me that some folks turn up their noses at such shows like mine, saying they is so low and not fit for people of high degree. Shure I maintain that it is infernal nonsense. I maintain that wax figures is more elevatin' than all the plays ever wroten.

Take Shakespeare for instance. People think he's grate but I contend he is quite the reverse to the contrary. What sort of sense is there to King Lear who goes round cussin his darters, chawin' hay, and throwin' straws at folk, and larfin' like a silly old koot and a makin' a ass of himself generally? There's Mrs. Macbeth, she is a nice kind of a woman to have, ain't she, putting old Mac her husband to slayin' Duncan with a chees knife as he is paying a friendly visit to her house. O it's highly morality I spoze, when she larfs wildly and sez "gin me the daggers i'll let his bowels out," or words to that effect—I say this is all strictly proper i spoze? That Jack Fawlstaf is likewise a immoral old cuss take him how-ye may; and Hamlet is as crazy as a loon. Thares Richard Thurd—people think, but I look upon him in the life of a monster. He kills everybody he takes a noshun to, in cold blood, and then goes to sleep in his tent.—Bimeby he wakes up and yells for a boss, so he can go off and kill some more people. If he is not a fit specimen for the gallus then i shud like to know ware yu fid um. Thares Iergo who is more ornery nor pizun. See how shamefully he treted that bily respectable injin gentleman Mr. Otheller, making him for to believe his wife was tu thick with Casheo. Observe how Iergo got Casheo drunk as a biled owl on corn whisky in order to carry out his sneakin' desines. See how he works Otheller's feelings up so that he goze and makes poor Desdemony swaller a pill which caused her death. But i must stop.—At some future time I shall continue my remarks on the drummer, in which I will show the superiority of wax figures, snax and other fixins in a interlectual point of view.

Why is a fashionable lady like a rigid economist? Because she makes a great deal of bustle about a hirtle waist.

MANUFACTURING CHINESE BRAVERY.

A letter from an officer serving in the Chinese expedition, gives the following laughable order for the day, published by one of the Chinese commanders, directing his soldiers what to do in order to overcome their enemies. It is drawn up in the form of a training bill of fare for thirteen days: "This is commanded by me, the Chief of the Braves. Let all tremble and obey. On the 13th day before the battle they must eat jelly made of Tiger's flesh, in order to imbibe the rage and ferocity of that animal; twelfth day before, the roasted liver of a lion, in order to have the intrepidity of that noble beast; eleventh, stewed serpents, to acquire cunning; tenth, extract of camelion, to deceive their enemies by changing color; ninth, crocodile broth, to make them amphibious, and be able to pursue and fight their enemies both on land and on water; eighth, jaguar's liver, cooked in wine, in order to have the rapidity and fury of that quadruped; seventh, hawks' head, in order to have the quick eye of that bird in distinguishing the enemy; sixth, zebra's intestines, to be able to imitate the cry of that animal; fifth, hippopotamus' brains to make the body impenetrable to bullets; fourth, stewed monkeys, to acquire the activity of that race; third, scorpions, in order that all the wounds inflicted by them may be as venomous as the sting of those reptiles; on the day before the battle, the raw breast of a panther, in order to be as pitiless as that animal; and on the morning of the battle they must drink a drop of leopard's blood, in order that they may imitate that animal, which never turns round while devouring its prey. Tremble and obey.

GOING TO MEET A LOVER AND FINDING HIM A CORPSE.

A young lady, a Miss T., from Lockport, New York, passed through Milwaukee one day last week, on her way to St. Paul, to meet her betrothed and fulfil her engagement to be married. Between Hastings and St. Paul, the La Crosse Republican says, she met the downward stage, which had the corpse of her intended husband.—This she did not learn until she arrived at St. Paul, where she hired a livery and started back to overtake the stage. She overhauled the stage at Wabashaw, and took charge of the remains of her lover. She passed through that city last Thursday night on her way home. She was a brave girl, and bore her crushing sorrows by having a faithful hope in the future. The Republican says the livery men of St. Paul only charged her \$50 for taking her to Wabashaw.

The Dial, long announced in London as the daily paper that is to annihilate the Times, will, it is said, positively appear with the first parliamentary proceedings. The Dial will complete the number of London daily papers to twenty—fourteen morning, and six evening; the Sun was to have eclipsed the Times, but the result was a total eclipse of the Sun.

The postmaster at Louisville is in great trouble. A letter has been addressed to his post office, "to the handsomest woman in Kentucky." All the Kentucky women want it, but he don't know which of them is entitled to it. What a perplexity!

Says an astronomer to a bright-eyed girl when talking of rainbows, "Did you ever see a lunar bow, Miss?" "I have seen a beau by moonlight, if that's what you mean," was the slow rejoinder.

WANTED.

AT Camp Floyd, by the undersigned. A first rate Brewer, one that understands the business thoroughly and that is capable of taking charge of a brewery. None others need apply.

New Goods! New Goods!!

MESSRS. RADFORD, CABOT & CO., HAVE just received direct from California, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, &c, &c,

consisting of

BROWN DOMESTIC,

BLUE DRILLING,

PRINTS OF ALL KINDS

LAWNS,

PLAIDS,

FLANNELS,

MUSLIN DE LAINE,

THREAD, NEEDLES,

PINS,

RIBBONS,

Dress Trimmings, &c. &c.

Dye stuffs of all kinds; all of which we will sell at lowest cash prices.

16-17

NEW GOODS,

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,

HAVE just received a well selected

assortment of goods, consisting of

Prints, Domestic, Gingham,

Thread, Tea, Coffee,

Sugar, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples,

Wass kettles, &c.,

which will be sold at the lowest cash rates.

25-2

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY &c.,

Corner of Front and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE respectfully invite the attention

of the merchants of Salt Lake, Utah Territory,

and Carson Valley, to our large and varied stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

Having superior facilities for the purchase of Goods

in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and

Baltimore, and a long experience in the Salt Lake trade,

we are enabled to supply any article of Staple or Fancy

Dry Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased

at St. Louis.

The increasing facilities for transportation from San

Francisco over those of the route from St. Louis, induces

us to offer goods at such prices as will eventually

draw the entire dry goods trade of Utah Territory to

this port.

Having a resident partner in New York we are en-

abled to take advantage of the markets of the Eastern

cities, both as regards price and style of goods. We

are constantly receiving by every Clipper, Ship and

Steamer, a full assortment of

Brown sheeting Merrimack Prints

Bleached do Blue Demins

" shirtings " drills

Brown do White & cold bl'kets

Hickory stripes Canton flannels

Plaid linsey woolsey Woolen do

Kentucky jeans Quilts & comfortables

Bed ticking Alpaccas and merinos

Delaines & cashmeres Spun yarn

Linen diapers & towels Sewing thread

" napkins Curtain damasks

" table cloths Satinet & cashmeres

Crash, Towling and Cottonades and pant

doiesies stuffs

Ginghams and lawns Carpets and oil

Colored calico do Apron check

Grey flannel do Heavy duck (all

Red do dd math's)

Blue do do &c., &c., &c.

Blue check & hickory do

Our FANCY GOODS SALESROOM contains

in part, a full assortment of the Newest

Patterns and Style of Dress Goods, Em-

broideries, Silks, &c., such as

Bl'k and fancy dress Embroidered Setts

silks " collars & sleeves

Fancy do " wind curtains

Alexander's kid gloves " edgings and in-

Bay state long shawls " linen handk'fs

Stella and merino do Plain linen cambric

Delaines in dress Hem stitched do do

patterns Silk do do

White cambric muslin " cravats and ties

Jackonets Suspenders

Swiss Dress trimmings

Mull and Namsoks Buck gloves and

Plaid jaconet muslins gauntlets

Plaid cashmere for children

Silk and cashmere gloves

Lace mitts and gloves

Dress lawns and bareges

Plain colored silk ribbons

Bonnet do

Velvet do

Combs brushes and Yankee notions &c.,

cutlery &c., &c., &c.

Our stock of Hosiery is the largest and best as-

sorted on this coast, and comprises all the various manu-

factures and qualities imported from Europe, & gather-

ed with American manufactures. Orders promptly filled

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,

Corner Front and Sacramento streets, Cal., and 320

Broadway, New York.

Agents for the Garment Print Works, and the New

England Worsted Company's Goods.

25-17

NOTICE.

H. F. MORRELL, Postmaster of Great Salt Lake

City, is the authorized agent in this City, for the SAN

FRANCISCO EVENING BULLETIN, and will receive

subscriptions for the Daily, Weekly or Tri-Weekly Bul-

letin. Copies may be procured at the Post Office.

24-17

Pike's Peak! Pike's Peak!!

PERSONS about to emigrate to the

gold mines, or to the States, are hereby informed

that they can purchase good horses or mules at reas-

onable prices, from Charles Mogo, at the Hot Spring

Brewery—point of Mountain south of G. S. L. City.

April 7th, 1859.

24-17

OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF

TRADE.

THE Subscriber having made impor-

tant improvements in the manufacture of Whisky

is now enabled to sell it at

THREE DOLLARS A GALLON.

It is a large Rectifier in its success-stal operation, and he

can now recommend it to the public as the most superi-

or article ever brought into this market.

WILLIAM HOWARD,

Big Cottonwood Distillery, three miles south of the

Sugar House, or at Mr. G. Clements, Salt Lake City.

25-17

D. W. BAYLIES & SON, WATCH-

MAKERS.

WOULD respectfully inform the cit-

izens of this City, and Camp Floyd, that they

have just received from the East, a large assortment of

Watch material, and will promptly repair any watches

or other Jewellery, committed to their care. Charly

Sothe, at the Store of Livingston, Kinkaid & Co., is

their Agent at Camp Floyd, and will promptly forward,

and receive all watches placed in his hands, free of

charge, for carriage.

G. S. L. City, January 3rd, 1859.

10-17

LAW NOTICE.

ALEXANDER WILSON, U. S. At-

torney, for Utah Territory, will attend promptly to

professional business intrusted to him.

Office with Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian

affairs, G. S. L. City.

17-17

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from point of

West Mountain (Lewis' Ranch) one strawberry

Span Horse, branded JK on the near shoulder. The

above reward will be given for his return.

10-17

RADFORD, CABOT & CO.

LAGER BEER.

WE will endeavor to furnish the su-

perior Malt Liquors of the above establishment

in quantities to suit purchasers.

X.X.X. ALB. FORSTER, and our unrivalled BEER,

furnished to customers either at the Brewery, or at our

Beer Saloon in Camp Floyd.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRAVELERS,

We have opened Dining Rooms at the Brewery, where

meals can be procured at all hours.

We have secured a good supply of hay and oats, and

an attentive hostler is ready to take care of animals.

OUR PRICES, in consequence of the high price of

provisions and the difficulty of procuring them, are as

follows:

Single meals, - - - \$1 00

Supper, breakfast and lodgings, - - - 2 00

For animals, for a single feed of hay, per head, - - - 50

For hay and grain, - - - 1 00

and double those prices for feed over night.

N. B. The highest cash prices paid for BARLEY

and for produce of all kinds delivered at the Brewery.

MOGO, BURR & CO.,

Hot Springs, Point of Mountain, South of City.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

JAMES TOWNSEND, —Proprietor.

Prices of Board.

Board and Lodging per week, - - - \$12 50

Board, (without Lodging), - - - 10 00

Board, per day, - - - 2 50

Supper, Breakfast and Lodging, - - - 2 00

Single meals, - - - 1 00

Animals, per night, hay and grain, - - - 2 00

Payments to be made in advance